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BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1857.

NEW SERIES—VOL. 1, NO. 19.

Political.

BENTON ON BANKS & CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, C. STREET, NOV. 15, 1857.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: Many papers, desirous of the

establishment of a National Bank, are quoting

what General Jackson said in favor of such an

institution at the beginning of his presidency.

I have to remind all such papers that what was

so said was said before Gen. Jackson saw a prospect

of restoring the currency of the Constitution,

and that, after he saw that prospect, he

said nothing more in favor of Banks, National

or State, but the contrary, and labored during

the remainder of his public life to restore and

preserve the hard money currency which the

fathers of our Government had secured (as they

believed) for us. The plan of that restoration

and preservation consisted of five parts, namely:

1. To revive the gold currency by correcting

the erroneous standard of 1791. 2. To create

a demand for hard money by making it the

exclusive currency of the Federal Treasury.

3. To make sure of this money by keeping it in

its own treasuries. 4. To suppress all paper

currency under twenty dollars by a stamp duty.

5. To wind up all defaulting banks by a bank-

rupt law against delinquents.

The first three of these five parts were accom-

plished, and to these we are indebted for twenty

years exemption—from 1837 to 1857—from

bank suspensions and depreciated currency;

also, for carrying the country through a foreign

war—the Mexican—without paper money, and

with the public securities above par; also, for

having in the country at this time full fifteen

times as much hard money as we had in the

time of the late Bank of the United States; and

we are indebted to the want of the two latter

parts of the plan for what we now see: nearly

two thousand banks in the country, a great part

of them frauds from the beginning, and the bad

governing the good; a general suspension in a

season of peace and prosperity; people are forced

to use depreciated paper when there is more

hard money in the country than its business

could employ; men and women begging for

work, and unable to obtain it, when the coun-

try needs all they can do, and has the means to

pay for it; families crying for bread, when a

bountiful Providence has given the most exuber-

ant crops that ever were seen; the business of

twenty five millions of people deranged, disor-

dered and thrown out of joint; and all this

work of the base part of the banks, falling down

themselves for want of foundations, and drag-

ging the solid ones after them. For it is in this

case of bank suspensions as it is with a ship

sinking at sea, where those who cannot swim

drag down those who can.—A stamp duty on

their notes, and a bankrupt process against

themselves would have saved the country from

the calamities it now endures; for many of the

base-ore of banks would have been unable to

"make currency" for want of money to pay

for stamps on their notes, and others would

have been proper subjects for the bankrupt process

in the first few days of their existence.

The restoration of the gold currency was

effected under General Jackson's Administration

the establishment of the hard money currency

for the Federal Government and the keeping of

its own money in its own treasuries, was accom-

plished under Mr. Van Buren, both of which

Presidents took the full responsibility of recom-

mending these three measures, and also the

stamp duty on all paper money under twenty

dollars, and for a bankrupt act against default-

ing banks. Bills were repeatedly brought into

Congress for both purposes, but were always

defeated by the defection of the paper-money

wing of the Democratic party.

The most plausible of the open objections

made against the stamp duty was in the expense

and the extensive machinery for its collection.

That was answered by providing a cheap and

simple process for both purposes—a clerk in the

Treasury Department for a superintendent of the

business, and the clerks of the Federal courts

to deliver out the stamps which they received

from the treasury. The amount of the duty,

and whether it should apply to all notes or only

to those intended to be suppressed, were ques-

tions on which there was room for some diver-

sity of opinion.—The predominant opinion was

that there should be a duty upon all notes issued

as a currency, (for what more fit to be taxed

than the moneyed powers) the duty being the

same on all notes, and such as the large one

could easily carry and the small ones not. The

amount of the duty was held necessary to be

large—far greater than in Great Britain; for

there no note is re-issued; no one goes out of

the bank a second time, so that the duty in

England is paid every time the bank issues a note.

Not so in the United States. Here a note is

re-issued until it is worn out; until it has be-

come too ragged to hold together, or too filthy

to be handled, or too defaced to be deciphered.

A small duty is, therefore, sufficient in Great

Britain; it would require a very heavy one to

be its equivalent in the United States. Among

the penalties for violating the act, either by

issuing, receiving, or passing the unstamped

paper, should be a disqualification to retain or

receive a Federal appointment; for the pursuit

of office is so general at this time in our country

as to admit, in arraying a class so large, so

influential, and active against the unstamped

notes, their circulation would be effectually

checked.

The paper-money wing of the Democracy

was still more against the bankrupt act against

bankrupt banks than against the stamp tax on

notes; and, acting with the habitual opponents

of the party to which they professed to belong,

easily defeated all the bills. The open objec-

tion came from the lawyers, with their profes-

sional idea, drawn chiefly from British statutes,

that merchants and traders were the proper

subjects of the bankrupt law,* although every

late British statute on the subject includes banks,

(the Bank of England excepted;) and in a single

section of suspension (that of 1813—"14-15")

ninety-two of these banks had been subjected to

commissions of bankruptcy. But this remedy

was not of English, but of Roman origin, as its

name would show, ("banco," and "ruptus"),

and bankers were the original objects of the

law, as the same name also shows. "Broken

Bench" is the English of the Latin name, and

was so called because the bankers (money chang-

ers of that time, as now in the east) had their

benches in public places, on which they sat and

did business; and when any one became delin-

quent, or criminal, he was driven away and his

bench was broken. And thus, in its origin,

bankruptcy was a process against banks and

bankers, and still is in Great Britain; and hence

retains its original name of Broken-Bench—the

bench so broken being the sign and warning to

the public that the banker himself was insolvent

and deprived of his place of doing business.

Banking in the United States is the most un-

restrained and unsafe that there is in the world;

unsafe even for solid and well conducted banks

there being enough of the unsolid and badly

conducted to fall down of themselves every few

years, and to drag down the rest with them.

The laws put few restraints or penalties upon

them; and these restraints and penalties are

regularly repealed just as often as the commu-

nity needs the benefit of them. It is by name in

some places, and by fact in others, a system of

"free banking," which the hard-money Demo-

cracy was accustomed to call "free swindling."

Anybody becomes banker that pleases, and

issues small notes and sends them off to a distance

to be circulated and lost, and to sink upon the

heads of the laboring people.† A favorite plan

is to issue notes at one place payable at another

far off, out of the way, and difficult to get at,

so as to compel the holder to submit to a shave.

That mode of doing business was invented by a

Scotchman of Aberdeen in 1806; but he was in

Great Britain, not in the United States; and

the British Ministry and the British Parliament

immediately took cognizance of the inventor

and his imitators, and placed them all in the

category of swindlers, and so put an end to

their operations. No stamp duty, no bankrupt

act, and no requisition to keep any proportionate

amount of hard money on hand complete the

license and unbounded freedom, and the perfect

title to periodical explosions, which belong to

American banking.

This last requisition, that of keeping on hand

an amount of hard money proportionate to their

liabilities, seems to be unknown (even in name)

in the United States; yet that requisite is a legal

and fundamental condition of the Bank of Eng-

land; and the proportion of one-third in gold

of the total amount of its liabilities in circulation

and deposits is the rate enforced; and below

that proportion the Bank of England does not

deem itself safe. Thus swore Mr. Horsley

Palmer, Governor of the Bank of England, be-

fore Lord Althorpe's committee, in 1832: "The

average proportion, as already observed, of coin

and bullion which the bank deems it prudent

to keep on hand, is at the rate of a third of

the total amount of all her liabilities, including

deposits as well as issues." And thus swore

Mr. George Ward Norman, a director of the

Bank: "For a full state of the circulation and

deposits, say twenty-one millions of notes and

six millions of deposits, making in the whole

twenty-seven millions of liabilities, the proper

*The American lawyer seldom looks beyond the

statute of Elizabeth, which was the first to confine

the bankrupt process to merchants and traders; if

they would look a little further back—look into the

reign of that Queen's father—they would find a statute

sufficiently comprehensive to include others be-

sides merchants and traders; and the preamble to

which is an accurate description of many of those

who in our country, and at this day, follow the

pursuit of issuing "currency" for the American people.

That preamble says: "Whereas divers and sundry

persons craftily obtained into their hands great sub-

stance of other men's goods; do suddenly flee to parts

foreign, or keep their houses, and endeavor to pay or

redeem to any of their creditors their debts and duties;

but at their own wills and own pleasures consume

the substance obtained by credit of other men for their

own adornment and daily living, against all reason,

equity, and good conscience." Anno 34, Henry VIII.

†A specimen of money banking in the United

States is seen in one of the latest of these institutions,

duly chartered to issue "currency"—the "Granite

Bank of Volantown," Connecticut; whereof the

Hartford (Connecticut) Times gives this brief and

to doubt, veracious account:

"The charter was passed, and for four or five

months it was not heard of again. But suddenly,

on or about the first of November instant, the bills of

the Granite Bank of Volantown appeared in the mar-

ket. The bank commissioners were in this city at

the time, and though having their hands full of busi-

ness in various parts of the State, they repaired at

once to Volantown. There a very rich scene was

opened to them. They found, we understand, the fol-

lowing state of affairs.

"The managers of the bank, on or about the first

instant, procured (i. e. borrowed for the occasion) a

package of bills, or a package of something which

they called \$30,000. This was the paid in capital

of the bank, and upon this they commenced busi-

ness, though on Saturday last they sent this same package

back to New York, as they claim, to procure specie

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They have issued \$17,000 in bills and had circu-

lated them in various parts of the country.

"Five thousand dollars in bills were taken by a man

who was to circulate them in Ohio. This man left a

receipt for them, and verbally promised to send on a

note when he arrived in Ohio.

"The assets were between three and four hundred

dollars in coin, a one dollar bill on Windham County

Bank, and a second-hand iron safe, not yet paid for.

Also the receipt of the Ohio man for \$5,000 in the

Granite bills."

This is a sample of a recent chartered bank in one

of the oldest States. Here is another recent sample

from one of the youngest Territories in the Union.

"The Legislature of Kansas at its last winter ses-

sion (1856-'57) chartered a number of Banks to issue

currency, one of which at Leocompton was re-

quired to have \$50,000 in specie, before it could be-

gin work. In the late Convention, while providing

for a new bank of three millions, the fact came out

in debate that the Leocompton bank, without a dollar

in hard money, obtained its certificate from the Gov-

ernor this summer past in this wise: It borrowed

\$2,000, and, putting \$1,000 into two bags, and, while

the Governor counted one bag at a time, the other

was carried out and brought in again; and this was

done until \$50,000 were counted, and the certificate

obtained."

Every three months you may see in the leading

London newspapers a notice in these words:

"Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and

assets of the Bank of England, from the 12th day

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GENTLEMEN: Many papers, desirous of the establishment of a National Bank, are quoting what General Jackson said in favor of such an institution at the beginning of his presidency. I have to remind all such papers that what was so said was said before Gen. Jackson saw a prospect of restoring the currency of the Constitution, and that, after he saw that prospect, he said nothing more in favor of Banks, National or State, but the contrary, and labored during the remainder of his public life to restore and preserve the hard money currency which the founders of our Government had secured (as they believed) for us. The plan of that restoration and preservation consisted of five parts, namely: 1. To revive the gold currency by correcting the erroneous standard of 1791. 2. To create a demand for hard money by making it the exclusive currency of the Federal Treasury. 3. To make sure of this money by keeping it in its own treasuries. 4. To suppress all paper currency under twenty dollars by a stamp duty. 5. To wind up all defaulting banks by a bankruptcy law against delinquents.

The first three of these five parts were accomplished, and to these we are indebted for twenty years exemption—from 1837 to 1857—from bank suspensions and depreciated currency; also, for carrying the country through a foreign war—the Mexican—without paper money, and with the public securities above par; also, for having in the country at this time full fifteen times as much hard money as we had in the time of the late Bank of the United States; and we are indebted to the want of the two latter parts of the plan for what we now see: nearly two thousand banks in the country, a great part of them frauds from the beginning, and the bad governing the good; a general suspension in a season of peace and prosperity; people are forced to use depreciated paper when there is more hard money in the country than its business could employ; men and women begging for work, and unable to obtain it, when the country needs all they can do, and has the means to pay for it; families crying for bread, when a bountiful Providence has given the most exuberant crops that ever were seen; the business of twenty five millions of people deranged, disordered and thrown out of joint; and all this the work of the base part of the banks, falling down of themselves for want of foundations, and dragging the solid ones after them. For it is in this case of bank suspensions as it is with a ship sinking at sea, where those who cannot swim drag down those who can.—A stamp duty on their notes, and a bankruptcy process against themselves would have saved the country from the calamities it now endures; for many of the base order of banks would have been unable to "make currency" for want of money to pay for stamps on their notes, and others would have been proper subjects for the bankruptcy process in the first few days of their existence.

The restoration of the gold currency was effected under General Jackson's Administration the establishment of the hard money currency for the Federal Government and the keeping of its own money in its own treasuries, was accomplished under Mr. Van Buren, both of which Presidents took the full responsibility of recommending these three measures, and also the two others—the two for the imposition of a stamp duty on all paper money under twenty dollars, and for a bankruptcy act against defaulting banks. Bills were repeatedly brought into Congress for both purposes, but were always defeated by the defection of the paper-money wing of the Democratic party.

The most plausible of the open objections made against the stamp duty was in the expense and the extensive machinery for its collection. That was answered by providing a cheap and simple process for both purposes—a clerk in the Treasury Department for a superintendent of the business, and the clerks of the Federal courts to deliver out the stamps which they received from the Treasury. The amount of the duty, and whether it should apply to all notes or only to those intended to be suppressed, were questions on which there was room for some diversity of opinion.—The pre-dominant opinion was that there should be a duty upon all notes issued as a currency, (for what more fit to be taxed than the moneyed powers) the duty being the same on all notes, and such as the large one could easily carry and the small ones not. The amount of the duty was held necessary to be large—far greater than in Great Britain; for there no note is re-issued; no one goes out of the bank a second time, so that the duty in England is paid every time the bank issues a note. Not so in the United States. Here a note is re-issued until it is worn out: until it has become too ragged to hold together, or too filthy to be handled, or too defaced to be deciphered. A small duty is, therefore, sufficient in Great Britain; it would require a very heavy one to be its equivalent in the United States. Among the penalties for violating the act, either by issuing, receiving, or passing the unstamped paper, should be a disqualification to retain or receive a Federal appointment; for the pursuit of office is so general at this time in our country, and so ardent, that, in arraying a class so large, so influential, and active against the unstamped notes, their circulation would be effectually checked.

The paper-money wing of the Democracy was still more against the bankruptcy act against bankrupt banks than against the stamp tax on notes, and, acting with the habitual opponents of the party to which they professed to belong, easily defeated all the bills. The open objection came from the lawyers, with their professional idea, drawn chiefly from British statutes, that merchants and traders were the proper

subjects of the bankrupt law,* although every late British statute on the subject includes banks, (the Bank of England excepted); and in a single season of suspension (that of 1813-14-15) ninety-two of these banks had been subjected to commissions of bankruptcy. But this remedy was not of English, but of Roman origin, as its name would show, ("bancus," and "ruptus,") and bankers were the original objects of the law, as the same name also shows. "Broken Bank" is the English of the Latin name, and was so called because the bankers (money changers) of that time, as now in the east) had their benches in public places, on which they sat and did business; and when any one became delinquent, or criminal, he was driven away and his bench was broken. And thus, in its origin, bankruptcy was a process against banks and bankers, and still is in Great Britain; and hence retains its original name of Broken-Bank—the bench so broken being the sign and warning to the public that the banker himself was insolvent and deprived of his place of doing business.

Banking in the United States is the most unrestrained and unsafe that there is in the world: unsafe even for solid and well conducted banks there being enough of the unsolid and badly conducted to fall down of themselves every few years, and to drag down the rest with them. The laws put few restraints or penalties upon them; and these restraints and penalties are regularly repealed just as often as the community needs the benefit of them. It is by name in some places, and by fact in others, a system of "free banking," which the hard-money Democracy was accustomed to call "free swindling." Anybody becomes banker that pleases, and issues small notes and sends them off to a distance to be circulated and lost, and to sink upon the heads of the laboring people. A favorite plan is to issue notes at one place payable at another far off, out of the way, and difficult to get at, so as to compel the holder to submit to a shave. That mode of doing business was invented by a Scotchman of Aberdeen in 1806; but he was in Great Britain, not in the United States; and the British Ministry and the British Parliament immediately took cognizance of the inventor and his imitators, and placed them all in the category of swindlers, and so put an end to their operations. No stamp duty, no bankruptcy act, and no requisition to keep any proportionate amount of hard money on hand completes the license and unbounded freedom, and the perfect title to periodical explosions, which belong to American banking.

This last requisition, that of keeping on hand an amount of hard money proportionate to their liabilities, seems to be unknown (even in name) in the United States; yet that requisite is a legal and fundamental condition of the Bank of England; and the proportion of one-third in gold of the total amount of its liabilities in circulation and deposits is the rate enforced; and below that proportion the Bank of England does not deem itself safe. Thus swore Mr. Horsley Palmer, Governor of the Bank of England, before Lord Althorpe's committee, in 1832: "The average proportion, as already observed, of coin and bullion which the bank deems it prudent to keep on hand, is at the rate of a third of the total amount of all her liabilities, including deposits as well as issues." And thus swore Mr. George Ward Norman, a director of the Bank: "For a full state of the circulation and deposits, say twenty-one millions of notes and six millions of deposits, making in the whole twenty-seven millions of liabilities, the proper

*The American lawyer seldom looks beyond the statute of Elizabeth, which was the first to confine the bankrupt process to merchants and traders; if they would look a little further back—look into the reign of that Queen's father—they would find a statute sufficiently comprehensive to include others besides merchants and traders; and the preamble to which is an accurate description of many of those who in our country, and at this day, follow the pursuit of issuing "currency" for the American people. That preamble says: "Whereas divers and sundry persons, craftily obtaining into their hands great quantities of other men's goods; do suddenly flee to parts unknown, or keep their houses, not minding to pay or restore to any of their creditors their debts and duties; but at their own wills and own pleasures consume the substance obtained by credit of other men for their own adornment and vanity living against all reason, equity, and good conscience." Anno 34, Henry VIII.

A specimen of modern banking in the United States is seen in one of the latest of these institutions, duly chartered to issue "currency"—the "Granite Bank of Volunteer," Connecticut, whereof the Hartford (Connecticut) Times gives this brief and no doubt, veracious account:

"The charter was passed, and for four or five months it was not heard of again. But suddenly, on or about the first of November instant, the bills of the Granite Bank of Volunteer appeared in the market. The bank commissioners were in this city at the time, and though having their hands full of business in various parts of the State, they repaired at once to Volunteer. There a very rich scene was opened to them. They found, we understand, the following state of affairs:

"The managers of the bank, on or about the first instant, procured (i. e. borrowed for the occasion) a package of bills, or a package of something which they called \$30,000. This was the paid in capital of the bank, and upon this they commenced business, though on Saturday last they sent this same package back to New York, as they claim, to procure specie for it.

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"The assets were between three and four hundred dollars in coin, a one dollar bill on Windham County Bank, and a second-hand iron safe, not yet paid for. Also the receipt of the Ohio man for \$5,000 in the Granite bills."

This is a sample of the recent chartered bank in one of the oldest States. Here is another recent sample from one of the youngest Territories:

"The Legislature of Kansas at its last winter session (1856-57) chartered a number of Banks to issue currency, one of which at Leecompton was required to have \$50,000 in specie, before it could begin work. In the late Convention, while providing for a new bank of three millions, the fact came out in debate that the Leecompton bank, without a dollar in hard money, obtained its certificate from the Governor this summer past in this wise: It borrowed \$2,000, and putting \$1,000 into two bags, and while the Governor counted one bag at a time, the other was carried out and brought in again; and this was done until \$50,000 were counted, and the certificate obtained."

sum in coin and bullion for the bank to retain is nine millions." And to the same effect swore other directors. But in Great Britain it is not sufficient that this proportion of one-third is required to be on hand, but it must be shown and that continually, that it is there.* This is accomplished by the publication of the quarterly weekly average of the liabilities and assets of the bank, from which the public can always see when the bank has crossed the line of safety. How different this from banking in the United States, where no proportionate rate of specie to the liabilities is even prescribed; and when five, ten, fifty, and hundred paper dollars for one hard one in the vault, are frequently issued.

But one thing was wanting to complete the title of our banking system to utter unworthiness, and that one thing has been discovered—it is the dispensation of the specie basis: Throughout the world, so far as paper money is known, a specie basis is deemed necessary to an institution which issues promises to pay specie. Not so in the United States. Paper upon paper has become the vogue with us. Stocks, and the notes of other banks, are the "sandy" foundation upon which a large proportion of our banks are built.

I do not expatiate upon the evils of small paper money; they are palpable to every observer, and only require enumeration: 1. It drives away all hard money of equal denominations; for, in a competition between two currencies, the meanest is always the conqueror and chases the other out of the field. 2. It is the great source of the crime of counterfeiting; for people, not being willing to lose a note for which they have given value, instead of burning it when rejected by a knowing one as counterfeit, put it back in the pocket and offer it again to an ignorant person, who receives it, and who goes through the same process when rejected in his hands. 3. Small notes make the panic and bring on the runs which break down good banks; for these small notes being in the hands of the masses, when they get alarmed, they assemble by thousands at the doors of the institution which issued the notes, demand the money, break the banks, and propagate the alarm which they themselves feel until it becomes general; for nothing is more contagious than a money panic, nor anything more unmanageable. 5. It pillages the poor and the ignorant; for every base note, every one that is counterfeit, or on a broken bank, or on a bank that never existed, although it will run for a while, must stop somewhere; and when it does, is sure to stop in the hands of the poor and uninformed, upon that class least able to bear the loss, who have no advantage from banks while in operation, and who bear the loss when they stop. 6. It excites to swindling; for knaves, with nothing but brass for their capital, and that in their faces instead of their coffers, are induced to set up manufacturing of small paper, to be sent abroad and sunk upon the hands of those among whom it is scattered; all that is so sunk being clear gains to the manufacturer. 7. It induces and even compels people to be wasteful of their money; for such is the natural honest and just contempt and distrust of small notes, that he or she that receives one, hurries off to lay it out for something not needed, while a piece of gold of the same amount would be valued and cherished, and laid by and added to, until enough accumulated to make a purchase of something needed and useful. 8. It subjects the payer to be cheated or worsted in change; for, giving paper in payment, he must receive the change in other paper, and for this purpose, the meanest most ragged, dirty, and worthless will always be picked out and shoved upon him. In short, such are the evils, the crimes the demoralization and cheating of small paper money, that all nations, except the United States, place it in the category of a criminal agent, and suppress it accordingly.

Twenty odd years ago, when we were laboring to restore the constitutional currency to the Government and the people, the ready objection, repeated by all the friends of paper money, was, that there was not gold and silver in the world to carry on the business of the United States; and the ready answer to that objection was, that there was precisely enough; and that exactly enough would come to the United States if we would only create a demand for it by correcting the gold standard, make it the Government currency, and suppressing small paper. Only a part of these things have been done, and there have flowed into the United States, or been obtained from our own mines, about four or five times as much gold as the business of the United States could employ. The supply has been nearly a thousand millions of dollars, and the business of the United States would only employ about two hundred millions. It is not guess work, but bottomed upon authentic data; for the statistics of political economy show that nations can only use certain amounts of money, more, more, more less according to their pursuits. Thus, a highly manufacturing country, where the employer needs money incessantly to carry on his business in the purchase of raw materials, and the payment of operatives, and in the construction or repair of buildings and machinery, and where the operatives themselves need money daily for the support of their families, the quantity of money required is far greater than in an agricultural and planting country, where the farmer raises his own supplies, and has his crops and produce to pay large demands. And therefore England,

the foremost manufacturing country, requires the greatest amount of money; and has it, to wit: about eleven dollars a head; and Russia, so largely agricultural, requires the least amount of money, and can employ but about four dollars a head. So the United States, in small part manufacturing and largely agricultural and planting, would find her maximum demand for money somewhere half way between the two—say, eight dollars a head; which, at the present amount of the white population, (say twenty-five millions,) would give two hundred millions as the national demand; always remembering that the great payments are made with crops and bills of exchange founded on the proceeds of industry. And thus it becomes a proposition demonstrated that the United States, since the correction of the gold standard twenty-three years ago, have received a supply of gold to four or five times the amount which the business operations of the people could employ. Of that amount the leading banks estimated two hundred and ninety millions to be remaining in the country at the commencement of the present panic; and since that time more than twelve millions have arrived, and very little gone; so that three hundred millions would be the present estimate of the amount of gold and silver in the country; being one hundred millions more than the business of the country would employ. Three hundred millions is exactly fifteen times as much as the United States possessed in the time of the late Bank of the United States. Twenty millions was the whole amount at that time, and that all in silver—not a particle of gold being then in circulation. And it is exactly thirty times as much as the whole Union possessed at the time of the termination of the first National Bank; the whole supply being then but ten millions, and that all silver.

Under these circumstances, (\$300,000,000 in gold in the country, peace and prosperity throughout Europe and America, great crops and good health), there was nothing in the state of the country to justify the suspension, or anything to justify its continuance. The only solution of such a catastrophe is the obvious one, to wit, the failure of bad banks and the consequent run which their failure made upon the good ones. The insolvent pulled down the solvent; and the Legislatures of several States have put all on an equality; but the solvent should not be tied to the dead one. The solvent should recommence their payments, and make visible the broad line between the sound and the rotten, which the Legislatures have covered up; and public sentiment would then soon dispose of the latter in spite of legislative indulgence.

The solvent banks can and will resume, and that will satisfy those who do not look beyond the evil of the day; but those who look ahead and see new evils in the perspective, and to the legislative power whose duty it is to provide against evils before they happen, something more will be seen to be necessary. A recurrence of such calamities, in the view of all such, should be guarded against, and can effectually be done by two acts of Federal legislation—a stamp-duty on paper currency, and a bankruptcy law against bankrupt banks.

There is not a monarch in Europe who would treat his subjects, or suffer them to be treated, as the people of the United States are treated by the base part of their own banks, and the indulgent Legislatures which legalize their violations of law, promises and contracts. The issue of currency and its regulation is an attribute of sovereignty, and everywhere is exercised by the sovereign power, except in the United States. Here, also, it was intended to be an attribute of sovereignty, and was placed in the hands of Congress, and limited to the issue of gold and silver, and the regulation of its value. For our present government was formed by hard-money men, who had seen and felt the disastrous and demoralizing effects of paper money, and were anxious to save their posterity from such calamities as they had suffered. They did their part to save us. Shall we be false to ourselves and to them?

Respectfully THOMAS H. BENTON.

SPECULATORS AND CAPITALISTS.—This bit will fit other latitudes than that of Paris—a "good thing" of a Parisian gamin, (urchin, loafer boy.) It is lively, energetic, characteristic and effective:

Two gentlemen were chatting on the Boulevard. One was a great speculator, developing the plan of a magnificent project, the other a dazzled capitalist, ready to snap at the bait. He hesitated a little; but was not unyielding, merely making a few objections for conscience sake.

Near these two passed a couple of youngsters, of ten or twelve years. They were looking into a tobacco shop close by, and one cried out to the other:

"By the pipe! I'd like to smoke a sous worth of tobacco."

"Well," said the other, "buy a sous worth."

"Ah! as luck will have it, I haven't a sou."

"Hold on, I've got two sous."

"That's the ticket, just the thing—one for the pipe, and one for the tobacco."

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"You? Oh, you shall be a stockholder; you can spit!"

It was a flash of light. The capitalist thrust his hand into his pocket and fled. The speculator cast a furious look at the two urchins, and turned down the street.

A CANDIDATE IN A FIX.—The Detroit Free Press avers that the Republican candidate for Mayor in that City visited the Detroit Locomotive Works to palaver the workmen. While doing the usual shaking of hands his coat tail was caught in the machinery and he was whirled up to the ceiling amidst frantic kicks and struggles on his part. While in this picturesque attitude it is said that he insisted on shaking hands with several of "the boys," who crowded around to see the fun. Getting red in the face, and having kicked himself out of breath, he was lowered away, after which he speedily "disbursed."

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SLEEP.

"God bless the man who first invented sleep!"
So Sancho Panza said, and so say I:
And bless him, also, that he didn't keep
His great discovery to himself; or try
To make it—*as the lucky fellow might—*
A close monopoly by "patent right!"

Yes—bless the man who first invented sleep!
(I really can't avoid the iteration);
But blast the man, with curses loud and deep,
Who stole the rascal's name, or age, or station,
Who first invented, and went round advising,
That artificial cut-off—early rising!

"Rise with the lark, and with the lark to bed,"
Observes some solemn sentimental owl—
Maxims like these are very cheaply said;
But ere you make yourself a fool, or fowl,
Pray just inquire about their rise—and fall,
And whether larks have any beds at all!

The "time for honest folks to be abed,"
Is in the morning, if I reason right;
And he who cannot keep his noxious head
But ere you make yourself a fool, or fowl,
Pray just inquire about their rise—and fall,
And so enjoy his forty morning winks,
Is up-to-knavery; or else—he drinks!

Thomson, who sung about the "Seasons," said,
It was a glorious thing to rise in season;
But he said it—lying—in his bed.
At ten o'clock A. M.—the very reason
He wrote so charmingly. The simple fact is,
His preaching wasn't sanctioned by his practice.

'Tis, doubtless, well to be sometimes awake—
Awake to duty and awake to truth—
But when, alas! a nice review we take
Of our best deeds and days, we find, in sooth,
The hours, that leave the slightest cause to weep,
Are those we passed in childhood, or—asleep!

'Tis beautiful to leave the world a while
For the soft visions of the gentle night;
And free, at last, from mortal care or guile,
To live, as only in the angels' sight,
In sleep's sweet realm so cozily shut in,
Where, at the worst, we only dream of sin!

So let us sleep, and give the Maker praise;
I like the lad who, when his father thought
To curl his morning nap by hackneyed phrase
Of vagrant worm by early songster caught,
Cried, "observed him right—it's not at all surprising—
The worm was punished, sir, for early rising!"

THOMAS DICK AND EUGENE SUE.

The same mail from Europe which brought intelligence of the death of EUGENE SUE also bore tidings of the demise of Dr. THOMAS DICK, author of "The Christian Philosopher," and many other works written in vindication of the sacred and sublime truths of Revelation—works which, particularly in Scotland, have been circulated most extensively, consoling, teaching, and elevating the minds of millions. He ran his earthly course in pain and poverty. He did not sit at rich men's tables. He was not clothed in purple and fine linen. He had scanty, simple fare, and knew no luxury but that of doing his duty. In the fullest and most beneficent manner he was a Teacher of the People;—so rare and so valuable—of writing on these difficult and abstruse subjects so plainly, that even the peasant of his native land could "understand him. Nor was his character unknown, unappreciated, or unhonored in this country. His numerous works (moral, religious, and scientific) were largely reprinted and circulated all over the Union. His name was even as a household word among hosts of serious-minded, thoughtful, religious people. American travelers who visited Scotland often went out of their way to visit him at his humble cottage, in the village of Broughty Ferry, on the banks of the silvery Tay. There they found an aged man, infirm of body but strong of mind, acute, and learned; poor in worldly riches, but whose life had indeed been devoted to laying up for himself treasures in heaven. The American heart warmly sympathized with this fine old man, and a few years ago, some benevolent and wealthy citizens of Philadelphia practically illustrated their sentiment toward him, by presenting him with a handsome pecuniary gift, as some provision for his closing days. Strangely enough, this American liberality led to Dr. Dick's receiving some justice, tardy and small enough, from the hands of the British Government. He was the recipient of a small pension, (£50 a year), and limited as this sole was, it sufficed for his humble wants. He died, a fortnight ago, at Broughty Ferry, at the ripe age of eighty-five.

About the same time there passed away, into the far Hereafter, the French novelist, EUGENE SUE, one of the most popular and mischievous writers ever produced by a country which, though it gave the world such men as FENELON, PASCAL, BOSSUET, and MASSILLON, also cast up, on the scum of its society, such men as VOLTATRE, ROUSSEAU, PAUL DE KOCK, and ALEXANDRE DUMAS. Infidels, scoffers at all religious belief, socialists, and steeped in the very lowest obscenity, were the writers who, for several years, corrupted the mind of France. Chief among these ministers of evil was EUGENE SUE. Nor was the mischief he did confined to his own country. He wrote so remarkably well that his works got translated into almost every living language of Europe. They circulated widely in England, and here in America they commanded a sale so large that we should probably be considered romancing if we stated it. But, even at this risk, we will add that over a million of copies of "The Mysteries of Paris," "The Wandering Jew," and "The Seven Capital Sins," have been sold in the United States, at a price and in a form calculated to throw them into the hands of the masses. They figured largely among the infamous "yellow-cover literature," for some years a disgrace to our country, and they demoralized the public mind to a greater extent than can readily be calculated.

Communism and Socialism, with the strongest infusion of impiety and indecency, were the staple of EUGENE SUE's popular fictions. He painted vice in the most attractive manner, so that, looking at her gorgeous habiliments, the spectator scarcely heeded her livery features. He was sensuous in his descriptions, and, even while sometimes pretending to condemn

sin, drew its semblance so attractively that the opposite of repulsion was the effect produced. He was constant and consistent in insinuating and declaring that Reason, (as he called it, in the slang of the old Encyclopedists) was a surer and better guide than Revelation. All through his works there is a ruling doubt of God's goodness and merciful justice, of man's honor, of woman's chastity. Sue had no faith in Virtue. He professed to champion popular rights, and, while he lived in luxury which an epicurean might have envied, invariably turned a deaf ear to all personal appeals from Poverty. He was returned as a member of the National Assembly, between the last French Revolution and the re-organization of the Empire, but made a very remarkable failure in public life. Finally, suspected of complicity in some of the plots against what is called "The State" in Paris, he became an exile. Once off his own soil, it seemed as if his skill as a writer had vanished. He commenced a Socialist novel, called "Les Mysteries du Peuple," the publication of which was prevented by the Government—a needless prohibition, for his former admirers, the workmen contemptuously pronounced that he had written himself out. He died, in exile, at the age of fifty-two.

Such, and so contrasted, were THOMAS DICK and EUGENE SUE, the believer and the infidel. Unquestionably, large intellectual gifts were bestowed upon each. How one used, and how the other misused them, we have briefly indicated. These men might almost stand as representatives, among modern writers, of Good and Evil. One felt that his mission was to teach, to

Look through Nature up to Nature's God, and the other acted as if he were convinced that his allotted work was to defile the purest and holiest decencies of life, and impress dark doubts, of a world beyond the grave upon the minds of all who read his works. The Christian philosopher to whom, at the age of eighty, a pension of £50 a year was comparative wealth lived in privation, self-denial, and frequent poverty. The popular novelist was surrounded with all that wealth can supply, and with the flattery and adulation of millions. Yet who, life's fitful fever ended, would prefer a career like Sue's? With indignant truth has the poet said:

"I'd rather be
One of those hinds that round me tread,
With just enough of sense to see
The noontide's sun that o'er his head,
Than thus, with high-built genius curst,
That hath no heart for his foundation—
Be all, at once, that's brightest, worst,
Sublimest, meanest in creation."
[Forney's Press.]

"When I lived up in Maine," said Uncle Ned, "I helped to break up a piece of ground; we got off the wood in the winter, and early in the spring we began ploughing on't. It was as consarned rocky that we had to get forty yoke of oxen to one plough, we did, faith, and I held the plough more'n a week—I tho't I should die. I e'en' most killed me, I vow. Why, one day I was holdin', the plough hit a stump which measured just nine feet and a half through—hard and sound white oak: the plough split it, and I was going straight through the stump, when I happened to think it might snap together again; so I threw my feet out, and no sooner done so than it snapped together, taking a smart hold of the seat of my pantaloons. Of course I was tight, but I held on to the plough handle, and though the teamsters did all they could, the team of 80 oxen couldn't tear my pantaloons, nor cause me to let go my grip. At last, though, after letting the cattle breathe, they gave another strong pull together, and the old stump came out about the quickest. It had monstrous long roots, too, let me tell you. My wife made the cloth for them pantaloons, and I hain't worn any other since." The only reply made to this was—"I should have thought it would have come hard upon your suspenders." "Powerful hard!"

"Old Lucie lives near Union Square.—He was applied to for a contribution to the Washington bronze monument, but declined. 'I do not see,' he said, 'what benefit this statue will be to me; and five hundred dollars is a great deal of money to pay for the gratification of other people.' 'Benefit to you? why, sir, it will benefit you more than anybody else. The statue can be seen from every window of your house; it will be an ornament and add dignity to the whole neighborhood, and it will perpetually remind you of the Father of his Country—the immortal Washington!' 'Ah,' answered old Lucie, 'I do not require a statue to remind me of him; for I always carry Washington here,' and he placed his hand upon his heart. 'Then, let me tell you,' replied the applicant, 'if that is so, all I have to say is, that you have got Washington in a very tight place!'"

"It is said that the kind mortals of the East have got so good, that they give their children chloroform previous to whipping them."

"A hospitable man is never ashamed of his dinner, when you come to dine with him."

"The young man who cast his eye on a young lady coming out of church, has had it replaced, and now sees as well as ever."

"Did you ever see such a mechanical genius as my son?" said an old lady; "he has made a fiddle out of his head, and has wood enough left to make another."

"To the Memory of a Miser.
Here lies old thirty-three per cent.
The more he got the more he lent;
The more he had the more he craved—
Great God, can such a soul be saved!"

"The man who 'retreated' the past is supposed to be a harness maker."

"Blessed are the orphan children; for they have no mothers to spank them."

"It is said that Forrest receives \$5,000 for his ten nights engagement in St. Louis."

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Dec. 11, 1857.

B. F. Meyer & G. W. Barker, Editors.

Reduction of Terms!
THE "GAZETTE" FURNISHED TO SUBSCRIBERS FOR \$5.00, IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

In accordance with the general wish of our subscribers we have concluded to reduce the price of our paper to \$4.50 per annum, in advance. If payment is not made in advance, \$2.00 will be charged of post within the year; whenever a subscriber wishes to discontinue, he must be notified at the end of the year. \$2.50 will be charged. *These terms will be strictly and invariably adhered to.*

All of our previous subscribers who will make payment before the first day of January, next, shall receive the Gazette at the above named rate of \$4.50 per annum, in advance; and those who have already paid us \$2.50 for the present volume, shall have a credit of 50 cents on the next.

COL. BOSTON OF THE CURRENT.

We publish on the first page of this issue, the able, comprehensive and highly interesting letter of Thomas H. Benton, to the *National Intelligencer*, on the subject of Banking and Currency. We ask the earnest attention of our readers to this masterly document, for in it are compressed a full diagnosis of, and an infallible prescription for, the many "ailments" that our financial affairs seem to be "afflicted" with. Col. Benton, under the direction of the great Jackson, led the van guard in the assault on that monster, the U. S. Bank, with what purpose and with what beneficial results to the nation, no reader of our country's history need be told. If we had a Congress of Bontons, we would soon be rid of that cancer on our currency, the banking of the present day. If the policy of "Old Bullion"—and that was the policy of Jackson,—were to be pursued by the Democrats in the next Legislature, Pennsylvania would no longer bear with her borders, the groans of penniless operatives, and the cry for bread of the bank-crushed laborer. What say the men whom the democratic party have selected to legislate for the good of the people? Will they prove true to that party and represent it fully in its spirit of opposition to banks of issue? Or will they turn traitor to its principles and policy and vote to sustain a system which has been such a prolific source of misery and crime?

Superintendent of Public Printing.

The numerous friends of Gen. Bowman, will be gratified to learn that gentleman has received the appointment of Superintendent of Public Printing at Washington, an office of distinguished honor, as well as of considerable pecuniary profit. The long experience of Gen. Bowman, in the printing business—his thorough knowledge of all the minutiae of the art—and his well-known integrity of character, make his appointment one that reflects great credit on the Administration. The appointment has been confirmed by the Senate.

SPEAKER OF THE NATIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

It will be seen by reference to the Congressional proceedings published in another column, that Hon. Jas. L. Orr, of South Carolina, has been chosen Speaker of the National House of Representatives. Mr. Orr was the nominee of the Democratic caucus.

A HARD MONEY CURRENCY.

The feeling in favor of an exclusive gold and silver currency, and the consequent suppression of all paper money, is becoming stronger every day. We are glad of this, and we hope they will soon come when the real dollar, and not the counterfeit representative of the precious metals, will form the currency of our country. Experience is a mighty agent in imparting wisdom, and the late crash among the "rag mills," together with the prostration of the commercial and other interests of the country consequent upon the failure of the banks to meet their liabilities, will have a great effect on opening the eyes of the blind and the prejudiced to the true policy to be pursued in regard to what should constitute our circulating medium. Of what use are banks of issue but to create monetary troubles—to expand, to contract, and then explode—periodically crippling our industry and carrying want and ruin to the hearth-stones of thousands, millions of our people? What is it but a gigantic scheme to rob and swindle the poor out of their just dues, and at certain periods to depress the country from credit to circumlocution? What benefit are these paper dollars of credit to the farmer, the mechanic and the laborer, but to give them an opportunity of realizing how a shave of one, two, three, five, or ten per cent, on bank paper dollars, would affect their nervous system? Is more beneficial for these classes of our people that they should receive for their produce, their wares and their labor, paper "promises to pay," which can have no real, fixed and lasting worth; or the gold and silver which retains its value, which perishes not, and which is always good for its weight all the world over? We trust the next Legislature will repeal the "Relief Act" of the extra session, and take from the banks of this State the legal indulgence that has been extended to them. Let them stand upon their own bottom and if their mismanagement has caused them to be too weak and feeble to do so, let them go into liquidation. A lesson of this kind would do much towards reforming our banking system, and hasten the "better times" that are in the prospective. Nobody will be hurt any more than they now are, if the Legislature should compel the banks to resume specie payments, and we trust it will do so without fail. Let the people have the money which bank officers have locked up in their vaults, and which they have a just claim to, or else force the rotten swindling shops to wind up, that at least a portion of the evil may be wiped out.—*Somerset Democrat.*

The President's Message came to us too late for publication in this week's paper. We will give it in our next.

LITERARY MELANGE.

Editorial Brevities. By JAMES M. SWANK.
—We find in this little book a number of pleasant, well-written sketches on a variety of subjects, some being of a serious, some of a humorous, and others of a semi-historical-semi-inductive nature. The best articles, especially, are interesting and, though rather a trite phrase, "well gotten up." The sketch entitled, "Brace—A Parable," would do honor to the pens of our best authors. It is strongly tempted to copy the article, but lack of space forbids. We must, for the present, content ourselves with giving our readers the pieces contained in the volume, which, though brief as it is, contains some wholesome truths and affords matter for sober and profound reflection. We select the following:

SECRECY IN POLITICS.

A secret political organization we hold to be contrary to the spirit of American republicanism. The stability and prosperity of the Republic wholly depend upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people who compose it. If an individual knows his duty, he cannot be expected to perform it. So with communities and nations, and with this nation. Hence, the framers of our Government, in order to perpetuate freedom of speech and freedom of the press. All Americans admit that the proper exercise of these rights is necessary to a correct understanding of our duties as subjects and citizens. How then could we expect general enlightenment and patriotic action upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of our country, when the right of free discussion would be virtually strangled by the secret character of one or more political parties, which should refuse to acknowledge their own existence, and which should fail to herald to the world the principles by which they were governed?

Again, it is the tendency of a secret political organization to foster corruption in its members. Designing men will take advantage of this tendency to procure favors and offices for themselves and friends, who, if compelled to have their claims for preferment upon their reputations and the masses as honest men and good citizens, would not be entrusted with any position of honor or profit—no matter how insignificant it might be—if they were to live to the age of Methuselah. It is well known that individuals are not wanting in every community who will attach themselves to political parties and religious denominations for the sole purpose of advancing their selfish interests. That a secret political party could not refrain from receiving many of these unprincipled persons into full communion, is a self-evident truth. Too often the result would be that honest men would be required, from the very constitution of such an organization, to assist in elevating these knaves into office. Will weeds grow apart?

The Atlantic Monthly. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., Boston, Mass.—Number 2 of this work is now on table. It is beautifully printed—excellent, in this particular, all the other American magazines now published—and contains about 130 pages of reading matter. It discards the picture system of the "lady's books," which has long been a nuisance in our magazines, trusting, we suppose, to the perspicuity of its writer English for a sufficient illustration of their ideas. There is no affectation in the style in which it is gotten up—no "fancy," "red," "white and blue" work on the cover—no useless under around its neat, inviting pages. Its mechanical execution is modest, simple, plain, even as might have been the dress of a Puritan. Its literary contents are of the highest order of merit. There is a thoughtful and appreciative essay on Carlyle, which we read with great delight. The "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" is also full of oddness and piquancy, though we object to the author's using such an expression, as "Only it don't," especially when he is inveighing against the vulgarisms which, he says, "blast the lineage of him, or her, who utters them, for generations up and down." He should give his grammar an airing before he ventures into the next number of the "Atlantic," and learn to say "Only it doesn't." However, rather than miss his monthly lucubrations we will gladly forgive his philological shortcomings, even though he be guilty of them whilst scolding his neighbors because they likewise sin against Kirkham. Aye, for we want him to tell us more about the clergyman who made "some slight changes" in the poem which he (the *Autocrat*) sent to a committee for a certain celebration. We must tell our readers the whole story. The *Autocrat* had ordered him to write for a "festive and convivial occasion" and sang as follows:

Come! fill a fresh bumper, for why should we go
While the water still reddens our cups as they flow?
Pour out the rich juices still bright with the sun
Till o'er the brimmed crystal the rubies shall run.

The purple globed clusters their life-deeds have bled
How sweet is the taste of the sugar of lead!
For summer's rank poisons lie hid in the vines!
That were garnered by stable-hoys smoking long pipes.

Then a scowl and a frown and a scuff and a sneer
For stygian wine and whiskey and rums and beer!
In cellar, in pantry, in attic, in hall,
Long live the gay servant that laughs for us all!

The president of the day, happening to be a "steetotaller," did not approve of the Bacchanalian spirit of the song; so he consulted "the clergyman," who made "some slight (!) changes" (as the president expressed it) in the ditty and caused it to read thus:

Come! fill a fresh bumper for why should we go,
While the log-wood still reddens our cups as they flow,
Pour out the deodation still bright with the sun,
Till o'er the brimmed crystal the dye-stuff shall run.

The half-ripened apples their life-deeds have bled,
How sweet is the taste of the sugar of lead!
For summer's rank poisons lie hid in the vines!
That were garnered by stable-hoys smoking long pipes.

and so is that of the "Button Rose," though in quite a different vein. The political article, under the caption "Where Will It End?" is an imitation, or continuation, of the Abolition railing and ranting which disgusted the readers of *Palmer's Monthly*, lately deceased, though it is not characterized by the point and vigor of those fanatical productions. It shows that but one of the self-critics which we used above in describing the typography, and binding of the "Atlantic," is applicable to its author. He is neither "modest," nor "plain," he is simply, "simple." He is entirely harmless—and, therefore, is not worth talking about.—There are a number of other articles in the book that are instructive and amusing. The reviews are well-written and "indicative" (in the language of the M. D.'s) an experienced critic. We conclude our notice in the hope that much good may come of this new literary enterprise and that its editor may soon learn that the people of the United States decided at the last Presidential election, that *Abolitionism is not the "American idea."*

Living and Loving. By VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.—Tales, sketches and short poems make up this elegantly bound and beautifully printed volume. We have found time to read but a few of them. So far as we have read, we find but one objection to the book and that is, some of the leading tales resemble each other too closely in plot and subject. The aim of its fictitious are highly commendable; being to inculcate in the mind of the reader, the spirit of true morality. The rhapsody which follows we take from its pages, deeming it both seasons and pretty:

DECEMBER.

The white Omega of the year! Bare and cold it comes to walk the earth, lifting up its awful voice in that "lamentation" with which the year goes down to the dead.

It is a very, very sad thought that all the sweet songs of spring, the beauty of summer, and the poetry of the autumn, must end in a wail and a dirge, just as all the youth and beauty and poetry of life must end in death! Yet the "life" is beyond, just as the morning follows the night and the new year follows the old.

The golden threads wind and brighten through all the dark wool of our humanity. Christmas, the great Birthday, the "good-will to man," sheds its warmth and glory over the cold and gloom of December.

So our hearts can sing hopefully, through the storms that are coming—
"Oh, the sweetest stars are made to pass
Over the face of the darkest night!"

—We clip the following well-written article from that ably conducted and thoroughly Democratic journal, the *Johnstown National Democrat*:

APPRENTICED SLAVES.

In this enlightened day of the nineteenth century, when the dreams of Christian men were about to be realized in the universal freedom of races, they are astonished to find that a day of utter darkness is returning, and humanity is for another period to bear the yoke of bondage. Under the specious name of Apprentices Napoleon the Little has undertaken to supply the French colonial possessions with slave labor bought and brought from the coasts of Africa. But not alone is Louis Napoleon in the desire for the pecuniary benefits of slave labor. The British press, both at home and abroad, with singular unanimity enter into the project of African and Sepoy apprentices; extracting in anticipation the greatest amount of success.

The colonial papers, indeed, outrage decency as well as humanity in their eagerness to secure the coveted price. Already the statistics furnished and calculations for the number of apprentices which can be taken and made available—not for years only, but for life—upon British soil.

Shade of Wilberforce look down. Devotees at the skirts of Mr. Stowe take heed. Where now shall we look for the progress of enlightenment when the boasted regenerator of the world meditates a relapse into darkness? Has Britain reached that point in civilization which turns nations back to barbarism? Has skepticism already destroyed everything within her grasp that regard for self? No reasoning can close the eyes of the world to the fact that the system about to be established is anything else than slavery. Call it apprenticeship—term it free labor and still the negro will not recognize the difference between his condition as an apprentice and that as a slave. In either case he but serves the purposes of another. What matters it except in degree if his term of service endures only for ten or twenty years, if during that time he is held by an involuntary process. Service performed under these circumstances can be nothing short of slavery.

The worst feature, if possible, of the apprentice slave business is the gathering desire to transplant the Sepoys of the East to the plantations of the West Indies. In the event of the subjugation of the mutineers, considerations of safety dictate such measures as will effectually prevent a recurrence of the atrocities of which India has been so prolific of late. In view of this it is seriously proposed to enslave and scatter the revolted inhabitants over "the empire upon which the sun never sets." In this undertaking it is intended to at once repair pecuniary loss and strike such an impression upon the barbarous tributaries of the East as will forever overawe and force them to quietly bear the iron rule of their masters.—Taking the question simply as a generality, without attending to the revolting particulars given by colonial newspapers, it fails to strike the mind as a proceeding otherwise than tyrannical. Before adopting a course so manifestly at variance with the spirit which animates the true American—and which should animate all mankind—the cupidity and stolidity of the English official character should for once give place to English justice in the treatment of British tributaries. Something better is expected of the English people, after their unequalled abuse of the American people for the existence of a Constitutional necessity, than the enslavement of East Indians or the traffic in African negroes.

The mock sympathy hitherto extended by the British press to the Abolition spirits of this country in their fanatical and blinded crusade against American slavery is now thoroughly exposed. The New York Tribune, too, is betraying the hollowness of its professions of worldwide emancipation and goes in for apprenticed slaves. To be apprized of this fact, however, is not to afford matter of wonder, but as simply exhibiting another view of Greeley's moral-political kaleidoscope. Change, with the Tribune, appears to occur as regularly as the seasons of nature.

Brevities.

—Mrs. Herndon, the widow of Commander Herndon, has just received from the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston, five thousand dollars on a policy signed only a year since.

—A man was robbed in Baltimore on Thursday night of \$1,100. He stated that he left Wheeling for the purpose of going to Philadelphia, where he intended to go into the coal trade.

—Gordon M. Vinal, a compositor in the office of the Boston Traveller, while working at his case Tuesday morning, fell down in a fit of apoplexy, and almost immediately expired.

—The giraffe belonging to Drishach & Co.'s menagerie, the only one in America, died a day or two since in Cincinnati. It was valued at \$500.

—A detachment of United States troops left the Carlisle barracks on Monday morning last for the western frontiers.

—Hon. George Davis, treasurer of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad Company, has resigned.

—A young man named William Archer was shot and killed by his younger brother, in Ararat, Susquehanna county, on Saturday week.

—The steamer Kentucky, Captain Jack, arrived at Cincinnati, on Sunday morning, with thirteen hundred live hogs.

—The Waukegan, Ill., Gazette says the times are so hard in Minnesota that the people who can get away are emigrating to other States for the winter.

—An alligator was recently killed near the Balize, (mouth of the Mississippi) which was nearly eaten up by shrimps.

—In Kanawha county, Va., last week, a young lady sued a gentleman for damages for breach of promise.

—A resolution is before the Tennessee Legislature, pledging the co-operation of the State with the Executive of the United States, in suppressing the civil war existing in the Territory of Utah.

—The "Sons of Malta" in St. Louis are about to distribute two thousand dollars among the poor of that city. It gives us pleasure to chronicle similar kind offices on the part of this order throughout the principal cities of the Union.

Near Baltimore on Thursday, Mr. William Rhinehart accidentally shot his son while handling a fowling piece. The grief of the father at the sad mishap was of the most heart-rending character.

—Captain Linna Washburn, of Middleboro' Mass., who died a few days ago, was buried by the side of five wives, the last of whom died one year ago.

—The Missouri river, in a number of places, is gorged with ice, and navigation almost entirely suspended. Several boats on their way up had great difficulty in reaching St. Louis.

A little girl who was bitten by a mad dog in St. Louis the other day had the wound cut out, cauterized and was then made dead drunk!

—John H. Gronewald, a Mexican volunteer, was buried with military honors in Baltimore on Saturday.

—The Board of Canal Commissioners, of Pennsylvania, have concluded to let the water remain in the canals owned by the State until the very last moment, that navigation can be continued therein.

—The late James Battle, of Mobile, bequeathed \$600,000 to his widow, the Battle House to his grandnephew, and \$10,000 each to the Orphan Asylum and the Methodist Church.

—The Tiffany House, the Post Office, and the whole block in which they stood, fronting on the public square, in Mr. Pleasant, Iowa, were destroyed by fire on Friday night last.

—The store of Mr. Samuel Myler, in Pittsburgh, was destroyed by fire on Friday morning, loss \$2,000.

—Benjamin W. Weaver, editor of the *Star of the North*, at Bloomsburg, Pa., died last week.

—Hon. Thomas J. Pickens has been elected comptroller general of South Carolina.

—Mrs. Cunningham and her two daughters are reported to be in Paris.

—Milton Tackett, was hung in Owensville, Kentucky, on Friday last, for the murder of Francis Fielder.

—The value of taxable property in New Orleans this year is assessed at \$98,293,225.

—The people of Easton, Md., have voted in favor of lighting that town with gas.

—Tennyson, the poet, is said to be a hopeless victim to the use of opium.

—F. B. Streeter, Esq., Solicitor of the United States Treasury, has, it is stated, resigned and Junius Hillier, of Georgia, has been appointed in his place.

—B. L. Collins, Esq., formerly a member of the Delaware Legislature, died at Smyrna, in that State, recently.

—The session of the eighty-second Legislature of New Jersey will commence on the 12th of January.

—An old gentleman once said, in speaking of the bad consequence of disparity of fortune—especially on the wife's side in marriage—that when he married he had twenty cents and his wife had twenty-five, and that she was throwing up that extra five cents to him forever after.

—E. T. Nichols, charged with forging the name of P. T. Barnum, who is his cousin, to drafts to the amount of \$40,000, was arraigned at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 17th inst., upon one of the several indictments, and, by advice of counsel, pleaded guilty. Sentence was deferred.

—The railroad runners having been discarded by the principal railroad lines in the West, these runners held a convention, and resolved to use their influence to divert business and travel to other routes.

—A captain of her Britannic Majesty's service, and senior naval officer in Australia, has formally annexed the Cocos Islands to the extended domain of Great Britain.

—The Strasburg (Pa.) Herald says that the hog disease, which has proved so fatal in the West, is spreading in this neighborhood.

—The Philadelphia Sun and Daily Times have both gone down, for want of support.

[Reported by Telegraph, for the Evening Argus.]

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—The President firmly sustains the measures proposed by the Exemption Kansas Convention, as do nearly all the Democratic members of Congress, North and South. The apostates and sectionists have missed their aim this time. They will be covered with mortification and contempt.

The President's message will probably not be sent in till Tuesday, as it will "consume the whole of to-day" swearing in members.

There is less excitement than might be anticipated regarding the Kansas question. The President's views on the subject, which will be briefly but firmly expressed in the message, are that the Kansas Convention, being in its nature a sovereign body, had an undoubted right to submit the Constitution to the people or not, as it might see fit, and that for Congress to insist upon the Convention adopting any particular course would be a direct intervention and in flagrant violation of the doctrine of popular sovereignty; that, independent of the only question of any importance, slavery is to be submitted to the people of Kansas; and that there is neither excuse nor justification in a refusal, therefore, to recognize the Lecompton Constitution and act upon it.

This is in direct conflict with Governor Walker's position; but there is no doubt it will be acquiesced in by a large majority of the Northern Democratic members, including the New York and Pennsylvania delegations. An attempt will probably be made to shirk the question, by the passage of an enabling act similar to the Minnesota act, and thus referring the matter back to the people of Kansas. But the firm position taken by the President, it is believed, will prevail.

A report of the court-martial which tried Colonel Sumner, on the charge against him preferred by Major Doss, has been transmitted to the President. The court finds him "not guilty" on every charge affecting his personal reputation, and "guilty" on the minor points relating to discipline or etiquette. He is sentenced to four months' suspension from command. I believe his sentence has not yet been approved by the President. A personal difficulty, arising out of the matter, is pending between Col. Sumner and Gen. Harney, the President of the court.

The Democratic caucus on Saturday night was very full, 114 members being present. Jones, of Tennessee, occupied the chair.

Mr. Phelps proposed Orr for Speaker, under the arrangement foreshadowed in a former dispatch, and he was nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Allen was nominated for Clerk by 86 votes on the first ballot.

Mr. Cluskey was nominated for Postmaster on the second ballot.

Mr. Hackney, of Virginia, was nominated for Doorkeeper, and Mr. Glossbrenner for Sergeant-at-Arms.

The list of nominations, as far as perfected, stands as follows:

For Speaker, Mr. Orr, of South Carolina.
For Clerk, Mr. Allen of Illinois.
For Postmaster, Mr. Cluskey, of Illinois.
For Doorkeeper, Mr. Hackney, of Virginia.
For Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Glossbrenner.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Opening of the Session.—Election of Mr. Fitzpatrick, President pro tem of the Senate.

U. S. CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1857.

The weather to-day is charming, and the opening of Congress has attracted dense crowds in the galleries of both Houses and other parts of the Capitol. The greeting between the members and their friends served to render the scene pleasantly exciting.

On motion of Mr. Benjamin, a resolution was adopted, that the oath required by the Constitution be administered by Mr. Bright, the oldest member present.

Messrs. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, new members, were sworn in, and took their seats.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for President pro tempore of the Senate, when Mr. Fitzpatrick was chosen, and being conducted to his seat, returned his acknowledgments for the honor conferred.

The usual resolution was adopted for the appointment of Committees to inform the House and the President of the United States, that the Senate was organized, and ready for the transaction of business.

The Senate then went into executive session, and confirmed the nomination by the President, of Geo. W. Bowman, ex-editor of the Bedford Gazette, as Superintendent of Public Printing.

After the Executive session, the Senate adjourned without transacting any further business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Two hundred and twenty-one members answered to the call of the House.

A quorum of members being thus ascertained to be present, the House proceeded to the election of the Speaker.

Mr. Orr was nominated by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, and Mr. Grow, by Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts. On the ballot the vote stood as follows:

Mr. Orr, 128
Mr. Grow, 84
Scattering, 15

The announcement of the result was greeted with applause.

The Clerk appointed Messrs. Giddings and Banks as a Committee to conduct Mr. Orr to the Chair.

On assuming the Chair, Mr. Orr expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him. The delicate and responsible duties of the Chair he said, would be comparatively light, if he should be so fortunate as to secure the co-operation of the members in dispatching business and in upholding the dignity of the House. He promised to administer the rules, which may be adopted, with firmness and impartiality.

The great business confided to them by the people admonished them to cultivate a patriotism as expansive as the confederacy itself. He cherished the hope that the public business would be transacted so as to promote the interests and happiness of the entire people and the Constitution would be maintained in its integrity, and that the Legislature would quicken the greatness and glory of our common country.

The members were then sworn in, advancing in delegations for that purpose.

—On Monday next the Legislature of Kentucky meets.

MARRIED.

At Yellow Creek, on Thursday, the 10th ult., by Rev. Wm. M. Deane, Mr. William P. Smith, of Piper's Run, to Miss Rachel Lavinia, second daughter of the late Geo. E. Kay, dec'd, of the former place.

On the 20th Nov., by James Cassan, Esq., Mr. Jesse Houser, of Southampton, to Miss Catherine Miller of Cumberland Valley.

On the 24th of October last, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. E. T. Robe, Doctor Henry Loomer, of Dayton Springs, to Miss Ann, youngest daughter of Uzzel Putnam, Somerville, Cass Co., Michigan.

On the evening of the 3d inst., by Rev. James A. Coleman, Mr. William Cook, of Bloody Run, to Miss Isabella Horn of Schellburg, Pa.

Bedford Markets.

COLLECTED WEEKLY BY J. & S. M. SHOCKAKER.

Flour,	\$4.50	Butter,	16 cts.
Wheat, per bu.	90	Eggs, per doz.	12 1/2
Oats, per bu.	50 cts.	Ham, per lb.	18
Barley, per bu.	82 1/2	Lard, "	10
Corn, per bu.	25	Onions, per bu.	32 1/2
Potatoes, "	37 1/2	Cans, "	10 1/2

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5th.—Evening.—Dressed stuffs continue unchanged and dull. There is a very brisk export demand for flour, and sales embrace about 1,200 bbl mixed Pennsylvania, and western extra at \$5.25, 300 bbls do at a price kept private, and 650 bbls extra family at \$6.25 per bbl; holders of standard shipping brands are firm, selling at \$5.85, 25, the latter for selected lots, but there are very few buyers to-day, and this description is quiet, only 500 bbl having been taken at the former rate; the stock, however, is moderate for the season. The wants of the local trade are being supplied at from \$5 upwards, to \$8.50, \$7.50 per bbl, according to brand and quality, the latter for premium flour five flour is held at \$4.37, and Corn Meal at \$3 per bbl, but there is nothing doing in either. Wheat is in fair supply, but the demand is light and prices favor the buyers; sales include 1,000 bbls poor red at 101a103c; 2,300 bbls fair to good do. at 101a116c, and 2,000 bbls white at 120 to 130c, the latter for prime Tennessee or State. Corn is more inquired for; 5,000 bu dump Jersey yellow brought 38c, and 1,200 bu dry Delaware 60 a 63 afloat; old Cincinnati is wanted at 78a79c, but there is none afloat—lots in store are at 77a78c. Oats—Nothing doing, and holders ask 35c for good lots. Rye is wanted by the distillers; 200 bu Penn. sold at 78c, and 1,000 bbls southern at 75c. Some holders of Bark have reduced their quotations for Quercitron, and several small sales been made at \$27 for first quality. Cotton is dull and unsettled, and there is very little selling to-day. Groceries and Provisions remain without much doing, and the quotations are the same as last noted. Seeds—There is some little inquiry for cloverseed, and 100 bu have been sold at \$5.25 a \$5.50 per bu. from wagons at the former rate. Whiskey is in steady demand, at 21c for druggists 22a23c for hds, and 22a23c for bbls.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, December 7.—Sales of Ohio Flour at \$5 and City Mills at \$4.75. The supply of wheat large, and the market dull; sales of red at \$1 a 1.05; white \$1.05 a 1.17. Corn—The receipts are heavy; sales of new white corn at 45 a 50, yellow 46 a 55, new 60 a 65c. Whiskey is better; sales at 23 a 24.

New Advertisements.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SALE.—The subscriber will offer for sale on Thursday, the 31st day of December, that valuable farm on which she now resides, lying one mile north-west of Schellburg, on Chestnut ridge, CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND NINE ACRES, seventy of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with a good two STORY LOG HOUSE, with a never failing spring of water at the door, with spring-house; also tenant house, DOUBLE LOG BARN, an excellent orchard of choice fruit of all kinds—adjoining lands of Henry Horn, Geo. M. Colvin, Anthony Smith and others. Terms made known on day of sale.

SARAH GROVE.

Schellburg, Dec. 11, 1857.

Broad Top Coal,

From the Riddlesburg Colliery.

THE subscribers are now engaged in shipping coal from the celebrated Riddlesburg Bank, by railroad to Hopewell, at as low prices as can be furnished by any other persons in the country.

Persons desiring a good article will find it to their advantage to call on them, or their agent, F. M. Smith, at Hopewell.

OSBOURNE & CRESSWELL.

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Agricultural Department.



Characteristics of a Good Horse.

The following article is worthy the attention of the amateurs in the horse line now in our midst:

The New York Spirit of the Times gives the following characteristics of a good horse:

1. His eyes even when seen in the stable, are perfectly clear and transparent, and the pupils or apples of the eyes are alike in color and size.
2. On being nipped in the gullet, he will utter a sound like that from a bellows. If, on the contrary, he should give vent to a dry, husky, short cough, beware of him; his wind is unsound.
3. His legs are smooth and clean. If you find bunches, or puffs, or a difference in size, though he may not be lame, disease lurks there.
4. If broad and full between the eyes, he is susceptible of being trained to almost anything.
5. If some white or parti-colored, he is docile and gentle.

Winter Feed for Milk Cows.

MESSENGER. EDITORS.—I write to you some time ago for information in relation to Savage's steam boiler, and mentioned to you that I was sending milk to New York by the Harlem railroad, and wanted to find the best way to heat water in sufficient quantities to scald feed for about thirty cows daily, through the winter.

In your reply you requested me to write for publication in your paper, my mode of preparing cow feed in winter, and how I feed my cows in summer; and now, after some delay I will endeavor to comply with your request.

In summer, I turn them to pasture, having a plenty of rough land that is good for little else.

In winter, their feed consists of corn, oats and hay. I bring in a portion of my corn in the stables without husking, when sufficiently dry, and stow it away for winter use. I then cut the corn, together with oats in the sheaf, and tread the mixture down in a large feed tub, or a hoghead with one head, and turn on fifty or sixty gallons of boiling water, which softens the corn so that the cows can eat it with out making their teeth sore, and the oats will be perfectly cooked through, so that they will all digest.

I have one of Daniel's patent feed cutters, which I purchased about three years ago at a cost of twenty-five dollars. It is calculated to go by horse-power, but is the best hand power cutter I have ever seen, and when in good order, two men will cut feed enough in one hour for my thirty cows one day, or two feedings.

One hoghead full of feed, well trod down will make about thirty baifuls, or one feeding for my cows. I feed them twice a day with this feed, and they have what they want besides.

The advantage that I find in preparing my feed in this way, over that of threshing and grinding, is:

- 1st. It is cheaper to cut my oats and corn than to thresh and husk the same.
- 2d. I save the trouble of carrying my corn and oats two miles to mill, and bringing it home again.
- 3d. I save the toll, which is something of an item.
- 4th. The whole of the oats, straw, chaff, &c., and the whole of the corn, stalks, husks, cobs, silk and all, is eaten, except some of the largest butt ends of the stalks, are left, which I consider no loss, as they are not fit for any animal to eat.
- 5th. I get more milk than I can make out of dry feed and although I have tried no definite experiments, I am satisfied that the same quantity of corn and oats prepared in this way will go about as far again as to thresh and grind them, and throw away the straw and chaff, which, fed dry, (in case a cow can be coaxed to eat it) will only have the effect to dry up her milk.

My cows eat their feed greedily, and with two heaping pailfuls a day to each cow, it requires less hay to fill them up, and as each cow gets three or four gallons of water in her scalded feed, night and morning, while standing in her stall, they will not crave so large a quantity of cold water when let out in the morning, as they would if fed on provender and hay; and the chilling effect of cold water taken in large quantities, cannot be very favorable to the making of milk.

Corn, to be fed in this way, should be planted not over three feet apart, so that the stalks will not be very coarse and the more leafy, and although the ears will not be very large, yet they will probably yield as much weight by the acre as when planted three and a half or four feet apart, and particular care should be taken to have it secured and brought in good order.

The objection to this mode of preparing food, is the trouble and expense of heating water, which I think might be greatly obviated by bringing into use some of the newly improved boilers that are advertised for heating houses, &c., with very little time and fuel and have them so constructed as to adapt them to our use.

I believe this to be the true way to feed oats to milking cows, but corn prepared in this way does not perfectly digest, and ought to be put into a large boiler, and by standing a few hours over the same fire that it requires simply to boil the water the kernels will crack open and become perfectly digestible. I have practiced the latter course for two winters past with good success, by using a wooden box with a sheet iron bottom, but it takes rather too much wood, and the box gets dried up and out of order every summer.

The object of my former inquiry was to find some kind of a boiler to meet my particular wants, and any information in relation to the subject, through the columns of the Cultivator, will be thankfully received by a subscriber.—Country Gentleman.

—We learn from the Lexington (Mo.) Citizen that Charles Keller, one of the newly-elected directors of the bank at that place, has obtained money from the bank to the amount of \$6000.

CHAIRS AND CABINET FURNITURE.

The subscriber has removed to the shop on West Pitt Street, recently occupied by William Ritchey as a Machine Shop, where he continues to make to order and keep on hand a general assortment of chairs and cabinet furniture, consisting in part of Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane seat and Windsor, Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, What-Nots, Music Stands, Fancy Parlor Tables, Breakfast, Dinner, and Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, &c. Sofas of cottage-furniture at very moderate prices, so that it is within the reach of all to have nice, good, and fashionable furniture. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, as it will be my desire to please all tastes.

N. B. Coffins will be made on the shortest notice for any who will favor him with a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

May 29, 1857.

NEW FIRM AT HOPEWELL.

The subscribers, trading and doing business under the firm of BARNOLLAR, LOWRY & CO., would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened at the above place, and are daily receiving, a large stock of Merchandise, consisting in part of Muslins, Tickings, Osenbergs, Drills, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Cloths, Flannels, D-lanes, French Merinos, Silks, Calicos, Hats & Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, and Groceries of all descriptions.

Also a large assortment of ready-made Clothing, all of which will be sold upon as short profits as can be had in the country.

Geo. R. BARNOLLAR, JOHN F. LOWRY, JOHN C. EVERHART, C. W. ASHCUM.

Dec. 26, 1856—ly.

D. Border, Clock & Watch Maker AND DEALER IN JEWELRY.

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq., nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

To Clergymen and Superintendent's of Sabbath Schools.

We keep on hand the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Methodist Book Rooms, Massachusetts S. S. Union, Lutheran Board of Publication, Episcopal S. S. Union, and a great variety of standard Religious Publications suitable for Sabbath Schools.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,

Chambersburg.

March 6, 1857.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania for the passage of an act of Assembly authorizing the incorporation of a Bank of Issue with general banking and discounting privileges, under the general banking laws of this State, to be located at the Borough of Bedford in the county of Bedford, and called "The Bedford County Bank," with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and with the privilege of increasing the same to the sum of four hundred thousand dollars.

E. L. ANDERSON, WM. T. DAUGHERTY, A. KING, NICHOLAS LYONS, SAMUEL L. RUSSELL.

Bedford, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1857.—31

CORN SHELLERS, FODDER CUTTERS, and Corn Mills.

We but ask the Farmers to give these Machines a trial; and, if they are not good, and do not work as represented, they may be returned, and the money will be promptly refunded. Give them a trial—it will cost nothing—and, by having them you will save money.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Bedford, December 19, 1856.

EVERHART, ASHCUM & CO.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants, HOPEWELL, P.A.

The subscribers doing business under the firm of EVERHART, ASHCUM & CO., are now prepared to Store and Ship Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Merchandise upon reasonable terms.

They also keep on hand Plaster, Fish, Salt, Rock Powder, &c., to which they invite the attention of Merchants in the country and Farmers.

The highest cash prices paid for Flour and Grain that the Eastern Market will afford.

JOHN C. EVERHART, GEO. R. BARNOLLAR, C. W. ASHCUM, JOHN F. LOWRY.

Dec. 26, 1856—ly.

Shryock & Smith,

Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., whole-sale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

May 22, 1857—ly.

Bedford Hotel, And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. A. A. Hart, and will take possession on the 1st of April next. It is not his design to make any professions as to what he will do, but he desires to make his most energetic efforts to be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and active servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

Boards taken by the week, month or year, on favorable terms.

Ample and comfortable stabling attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a small and convenient carriage house.

All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to come to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please who patronize the house.

A young gentleman of high qualifications and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

The best of Stabling is attached to the Hotel.

Terms as moderate as any other house of the place.

Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa to Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from H. Haysburg and Pittsburgh stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!

A PRIZE TO EVERY PURCHASER!

At the Quaker City Publishing House of DUANE RULISON, PHILADELPHIA.

By buying a book for \$1, or more, you are at once presented with a prize, worth from 25 cents to \$100, consisting of Fine Gold Jewelry, Watches, &c. 3 orders by mail will be promptly filled, and the prize or prizes will accompany the books. Our list contains all of the most popular books of the day, and will be sold at the usual retail prices, many of them for less. Persons wishing any particular book can order at once, and it will be forwarded with a gift. Catalogue giving full information with a list of books and gifts, will be sent post paid, by addressing, DUANE RULISON, No. 33 South Third St., Philadelphia.

Agents Wanted.

October 2, 1857.

Gift and Retail Book Store!

NOW OPENED TWO DOORS WEST OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL BEDFORD, PA.

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS TO BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY!

Our plan is to Insure a Rapid Sale.

All Books will be sold as low as the usual retail prices—many of them for less. A SUPERB GIFT will be delivered with each book, without additional expense to the buyer. Our list of books comprises the works of the best American and European authors, bound in various styles, in Morocco, best Turkish, Antique, Gilt-edged, Muslin, Paper, &c. &c. We keep on hand, also, STATIONERY, including Gold Pens and Pencils, Silver ditto, letter paper, foolscap and writing paper of all kinds, envelopes, inks of the best quality, &c. CIGARS of the choicest brands will also be found at our store, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

McCAUSLIN & SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Sep. 4, 57.

W. HOERKENS, UPHOLSTERER.

Would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATTRESSES, with or without Springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite special attention. He may be found at the shop of Mr. John Border, near the residence of Maj. Washbaugh.

Bedford, Nov. 14, 1856.

D. K. WUNDERLICH, B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Railroad Depot.

CHAMBERSBURG.

They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise from, Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

* They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

BANKING HOUSES

OF

JOHN T. HOGG.

BEDFORD, CO. SOMERSET, PENN.

MOOREHEAD, PENN. FAYETTE CO.

UNIONTOWN, " " "

BROWNVILLE, " " "

NEW BRIGTON, BEAVER CO.

Deposits received, Discounts made, Drafts bought, sold and collected. Bank notes and other securities, bought and sold. Stocks, notes, and other securities, bought and sold on Commission. Correspondence and collections solicited.

Aug. 21, 1857.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

5000 LOCAL AND TRAVELLING

AGENTS WANTED. Business paying from \$50 to \$150 per month. No home or chance business. Permanent employment given and no capital required. For further particulars enclose postage stamps and address, A. SIMPSON, Exeter, N. H.

Aug. 7, 57—3m.

NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S Celebrated

Tetter Wash is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the skin. It is so infallible a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficient to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale at Dr. Reamer's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa.

May 22, 1857—ly.

SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS &c.

REMEMBER that Blyme & Hartley keep the best Machines of all descriptions, ever offered to the public of Bedford County. Their Sausage Meat Cutters & Corn Shellers are warranted, especially, and when not fully equaling the representation may be returned. Orders are solicited from this and adjoining counties.

Sept. 18, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration, have been issued by the Register of Bedford County, to the undersigned, residing in Bedford, on the estate of Amos Raley, late of Londonderry township dec'd. All persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to make known the same to the administrator without delay.

WM. M. HALL.

Oct. 23, 1857—6t.

WHITE PINE LUMBER FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a large lot of Shingles and Dry Boards, for Sale at the following prices. Lap Shingles \$5.00 per thousand, Joint Shingles 4.00 do.—Boards 1.00 per hundred.

West End, 17 miles West of Bedford, on the Glade Road.

Sept. 18, 1857.

Notice

To the Citizens of Bedford County.

All Land Warrants to be executed by me, must be placed in my hands to be regularly filed in the office.

I will execute all warrants and orders of surveys with promptness. Also, will attend to job-work on call. I will be in Bedford the first week of every month, or oftener if required.—Address, Stonerstown, Bedford County.

SAM'L KETTERMAN.

June 12, 1857.

NEBRASKA TAKEN!

RUSSIANS SLAUGHTERED!!

TIN AND COPPERSMITH BUSINESS!!!

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in Pattonville, Bedford county, would respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish on the most accommodating terms—ALSO, Stove Pipe at 12 1/2 cents per pound; and spouting at 11 cents each per foot, this being cheaper than can be had at any other establishment in the place or neighborhood.

Having a thorough knowledge of the business, and determined to spare no pains to please all who may give him a call, he hopes to receive a liberal share of a generous public.

Aug. 14, '57.

CHARLES T. BLAKE.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LENDERMANN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No. 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to.

Sept. 3, 1856.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

Boards taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

LEAS & HARSH,

BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,

DES MOINES, IOWA.

We buy and sell Eastern Exchange and Land Warrants, and enter lands with cash or warrants—pay taxes—invest money—make collections and attend to all legal business generally.

ALSO,

LEAS & HARSH,

INKERS & LAND AGENTS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

One of the Partners has located in Leavenworth and will transact all business connected with Banking and Real Estate Business. For a few years, correspondents will address us at Des Moines.

REFERENCES.

V. S. Gilman, 90 Beaver St. New York.

Philadelphia.—Seiger, Lamb & Co. North 3rd Street; James Kent & Sauter, do; Lefever & Strill, do; Drexill & Co. Bankers, do.

Washington City, D. C.—Hon. R. J. Atkinson, 3d Auditor, Treasury Department; Clark & Bros. Bankers.

Artiste, Pa.—Edward Shower, Hon. J. H. Graham.

Huntingdon, Pa.—Wm. B. Leas, David Blair Esqrs.

Bedford.—Hon. Job Mann, Gen. Bowman.

Shillburg.—Duncan McKicker, Esq.

March 20, 1857—ly.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

business in the "Foundry and Machine Shop" recently erected by Gillard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for CASTINGS AND MACHINERY of every description. They will build or order steam-engines, coal and fruit-cars, horse powers, and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saws, grist and rolling-mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c. &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK.

October 30, 1857.

E. W. ASHCUM.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Potomacs, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.